

# The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1886.

日十二月五五年戊丙

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 50, Cornhill. GORDON & GOODE, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 156, Leadenhall Street.

PALM AND EUROPE.—ANDREW PRINCE & Co., 38, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BAIN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOODE, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., The APOTHECARY CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SATY & Co., Square, Singapore. "O. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, F. A. de Cruz, Shantou, Quinsig & Co., Amoy, Wilson, Nicholas & Co., Foochow, Hidde & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

## Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000

PAID UP..... £2,000,000

REGISTERED OFFICE,  
40, THIERSHOUSE STREET, LONDON.

## BRANCHES:

In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE BANK RECEIVES Money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits—  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 "  
" 3 " 3 "

On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the Balances of such Claims purchased on advantageous terms.

Agency of  
THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.  
H. A. HERBERT,  
Manager,  
Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, May 31, 1886. 1068

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid Capital..... £7,500,000  
Reserve Fund..... £4,500,000  
Reserve for Equalization..... £500,000

of Dividends..... £7,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..... £7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—A. M. GROTH, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—M. GROTH, Esq.  
J. B. IRVING, Esq.  
C. D. BROWNE, Esq.  
W. H. F. DABY, Esq.  
H. L. DALMYPLE, Esq.

Chief Manager,  
Hongkong....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Acting Chief Manager—JOHN WALTER, Esq.  
Manager,  
Shanghai,...EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.  
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—  
For 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 3 "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

Local Bills DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER,  
Acting Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, June 11, 1886. 947

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than £1, or more than £250 at one time, will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than £2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having £100 or more at their credit may, at their option, transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank is directed to Hongkong.

Hongkong Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor of his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
JOHN WALTER,  
Acting Chief Manager,

Hongkong, June 7, 1886. 1102

## Intimations.

THE HONGKONG MASONIC CLUB, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1855 TO 1853 OF HONGKONG.

CAPITAL, £8,000.

Divided into 800 Shares of £10 each. On each Share there shall be paid the sum of 85 on application, and the balance of 85 per Share shall be payable on allotment.

Directors:  
C. P. CHATER, Esq.  
G. C. COX, Esq.  
S. J. GOWER, Esq.  
CHARLES GRANT, Esq.  
D. W. YOUNG.

Hon. Secretary:  
(For the time being)  
CHARLES GRANT, Esq.

Bursar:  
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Solicitors:  
MESSRS. WOTTON & DEACON.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company has been formed for the purpose of establishing a Masonic Club in Hongkong, for the use and enjoyment of the Masonic Fraternity in Hongkong and China, on the lines and with the powers mentioned in the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Negotiations are now proceeding with the view of obtaining for a Club House a lease of the premises now being erected at the south west corner of Duddell Street, adjoining Zetland Lodge. These premises will be, when finished, commodious and appropriate for the purpose, and are situated in a central and advantageous position.

There is no agreement in existence affecting the Company.

The present registered Office of the Company is at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH's premises, No. 19, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

Applications for Shares which will be received up to and including the 15th day of July, 1886, must be made on the accompanying form and forwarded to the Hon. SECRETARY, and the amount payable on application must be paid to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at Hongkong. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned without any deduction but without any interest, and where the number of Shares allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment and any excess returned.

Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the HONORABLE SECRETARY.

Hongkong, June 19, 1886. 1143

## Business Notices.



MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Community of Hongkong and neighbouring Ports that they have made arrangements in Foochow for a SUPPLY of their MIXTURE of the CHOICEST NEW TEAS.

### THE CUMSHAW MIXTURE,

which in the course of many years, has acquired a deservedly high reputation, as evidenced by the large demand we have here, the appreciation shown by friends at home to whom it has been sent, and the numerous Orders received for it from old Hongkong Residents in the Colonies and elsewhere.

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. undertake to deliver this acceptable present to friends in the United Kingdom, free of any charge whatever on the home side, at

Per 10-satty Box - - - - - £12.00.

Per 5-satty Box - - - - - 7.50.

Orders are solicited for this CHOICE TEA, which will be forwarded by First Steamer, after receipt of order.

This TEA can also be sent to America and the United States, at current rates, which can be obtained on application.

Hongkong, June 10, 1886. 1143

### KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING

### NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

ALPHONSE DAUDET—Tartarin sur A los Alpes.

CHARLES TARAUD—La Léon D'Amour.

FELICIEN CHAMPAUX—Le Curé de Pacia.

GÉRALD—Tout Près d'une Fante.

EDGAR MONTELL—La Bande des Coupochicas.

MARIE COLIMBIER—On En Mour.

LEOPOLD STAPELKAMP—La Femme du Député.

Émile ZOLA—L'Avare.

LOUIS ULRICH—Papa Fortin.

PRINCE LUBOMIRSKI—Tear Archiduchessa

et Burgrave.

ALEXIS BOUVIER—L'Arme du Crime.

CHARLES MAYET—Le Dernier Caprice.

Hongkong, June 12, 1886. 1151

### W. POWELL & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

### A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF F A L D E R I E S , G E N T L E M E N ' S & C H I L D R E N ' S Summer Hosiery

O F E V E R Y D E S C R I P T I O N .

W. POWELL & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, June 16, 1886. 1170

### Victoria Hotel,

Praya and Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal HOTELS in the place.

The ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurbished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East. The Accommodation and Service of every kind will be found to be of the best description. An ample and varied TABLE D'HÔTE is always provided and served in the spacious, large DINING HALL.

The HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, READING, BILLIARD and SMOKING ROOMS.

The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service. Continental languages are spoken.

MESSRS. DORABJEE & HING KEE,

Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 10, 1885. 1612

### ROBERT LANG & Co.,

Tailors, Hatters, Shirtmakers & General Outfitters,

QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).

— — — — —

### HAVE RECEIVED EX GLENCOE.

LONG CLOTH SHIRTS. Calf, Kid and Patent Leather BOOTS and SHOES.

India Gauze SINGLETS. Christy's Felt HATS.

Balbriggan SUMMER HOSE. Black, DRAB and NUTRIA.

Cholera BELTS. Single and Double Terai HATS.

Gentlemen's UMBRELLAS. Straw and Calcutta Pitti SUN HATS, &c., &c., &c.

Waterproof COATS.

Hongkong, May 25, 1886. 1022

### SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Hongkong, June 19, 1886. 1102

### Mr. Andrew Wind,

News Agent, &c.

REFRESHMENTS of every description SUPPLIED, either HOT or COLD, ICE CREAMS will be ready from Noon every day.

List of CHARMS will be found in the Rotisserie, next door to Mr. BAKER'S Book Store.

TERMS—CASH ONLY.

By Order,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

Secretary,

Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited.

Hongkong, June 4, 1886. 1102

### HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 12th until the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

HENRY R. H. MARTIN,

## For Sale.

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
HAVE FOR SALE  
THE FOLLOWING

## STORES.

—0—

York HAMS.  
Roll BUTTER.  
Topcan BUTTER.  
French BUTTER.  
Epp's COCOA.  
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.  
Picnic TONGUES.  
MACKEREL in 5lb Tins.  
RAISINS and CURRANTS.  
Crystallized FRUITS.  
SAVORY & MOORE's New Infant FOOD.  
BARNES & Co.'s JAMS.  
Potted MEATS.  
PAPE DE FOIS GRAS.  
Swiss MILK.

BORDEN'S  
CONDENSED MILK  
COOKING STOVES.  
KEROSENE LAMPS.

## WINES, &amp;c.

GILBEY'S Sparkling SAUMUR, Pts. & Qts.  
SAUCONE's MANZANILLA.  
SAUCONE's Old Invalid PORT.  
Old Bourbon WHISKY.  
BUKEE's Old Irish WHISKY.  
Royal Glendao WHISKY.  
MARSALA.  
&c., &c., &c.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT  
of

OILMAN'S STORES,  
at the  
Lowest Possible Prices  
FOR O A S H.

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**  
Hongkong, February 10, 1886. 280

## FOR SALE.

JULES M U M M & Co.'s  
CHAMPAGNE,  
Quarts.....\$20 per Case of 1 doz.  
Pints.....\$21 " 2 "  
Dubu Frères & de Germe & Co.'s  
BORDEAUX CLARETS and  
WHITE WINES.

Baxter's Celebrated 'Barley Bres'  
WHISKY, \$7 per Case of 1 doz.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 1137

## FOR SALE.

ORAIGHEBURN—MOUNT GOUGH.  
THIS desirable Residence is situated on  
one of the very best positions on the  
whole hill-side, and there is Room for addi-  
tional building.

The House is very strongly built—partly  
of concrete blocks, and partly of bricks on  
granite basement. It contains Seven Rooms  
beside Dressing-rooms, Bath-rooms, etc.,  
and Two Drying-rooms. The front Ver-  
anda is more than usually spacious, and  
the House at present—or enlarged as it  
might easily be—is suitable for a Summer  
Club or Hotel. There are Two Lawn  
Tennis Courts—one in chunam and one in  
grass.

Possession may be had by arrangement,  
and the Furniture if desired may be taken  
at a valuation. Two-thirds of the Purchase  
Money may remain on Mortgage till 7%.

For further Particulars, apply to—

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, May 18, 1886. 986

## Notices to Consignees.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNNEES of the following Cargo  
are requested to send in their Bills of  
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-  
signature, and to take immediate delivery.  
This Cargo has been landed and stored at  
their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Acc.

APP (in para) 51126113—2 cases Soap,  
consigned to Order, from London.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, June 4, 1886. 1100

## To-day's Advertisements.

**THEATRE ROYAL,**  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

**TO-MORROW EVENING,**  
TUESDAY, the 22nd June.

**FIFTH GRAND  
REMEINY CONCERT,**  
ON WHICH OCCASION

Edouard Remenyi  
will perform the following Violin Solos:—  
Allegro Molto Appassionata. MENDELSSOHN,  
(From the Concerto).

Old English Harts of Oak.  
The Pilgrim of Love.  
Melodies Rule Britannia.

Transcribed for the Violin alone by REMENYI  
during his present stay in Hongkong,  
and which he will To-morrow Night

perform for the First Time.

Musique de Ballet 'Les Huguenots'.....

By Special Desire, Capriccios Nos. 21 and 24.....

PAGANINI, From Paganini's Famous 24 Studies.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle ..... \$3.00

Stalls ..... 2.00

Back Seats ..... 1.00

Navy and Military in Uniform half price  
to Second and Back Seats.

Plan of Theatre now open at Messrs.  
KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, where Seats  
may be secured.

Manager.....FRANK WESTON.

Hongkong, June 21, 1886. 1205

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-  
tions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 28th day of June, 1886, at 3 p.m., at  
his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road;

(Unless previously disposed of by Private  
Contract),

For account of the concerned,

THE BRITISH STEAMER  
D-A F I L A,

of 552 NETT REGISTER TONS or there-  
abouts, as she now lies off the  
Kowloon Dock.

The Vessel is classed LLOYD'S A 1, and is  
of 99 NOMINAL Horse Power. The Vessel  
can be inspected, and Particulars of her  
Inventory, &c., can be obtained from the  
Undersigned.

The Vendor reserves to themselves the  
right to bid, either by themselves or their  
Agents.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer,  
and the Vessel to be at the Pur-  
chaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 21, 1886. 1206

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Namoa*,

Captain GODDARD, will be  
despatched for the above  
Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Inst., at  
Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, June 21, 1886. 1203

FOR SWATOW.

The Steamship  
*Iolan*,

Captain ALLISON, will be  
despatched as above on  
WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 23rd Instant,  
at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, June 21, 1886. 1204

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Patnaree*,

Captain JACKSON, will be  
despatched as above on  
SATURDAY, the 26th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, June 21, 1886. 1201

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 19, 1886:—

Ling-Ping, Chinese Revenue-cruiser, N.

P. Anderson, Shanghai June 10, and Swatow.

Elcra, German steamer, 1,162 T. Nagel,  
Koblenz June 13, General. SCHLESIER & Co.

Juno, British sloop, Captain Dillon.—

Suzi, British steamer, Captain Dodd.—

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

WANDERING MINSTREL Br. barquentine,  
Capt. Hudson.—Arthold, Karberg & Co.

Hongkong, June 21, 1886. 1202

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 18, 1886:—

Ling-Ping, Chinese Revenue-cruiser, N.

P. Anderson, Shanghai June 10, and Swatow.

Elcra, German steamer, 1,162 T. Nagel,  
Koblenz June 13, General. SCHLESIER & Co.

Juno, British sloop, Captain Dillon.—

Suzi, British steamer, Captain Dodd.—

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

WANDERING MINSTREL Br. barquentine,  
Capt. Hudson.—Arthold, Karberg & Co.

Hongkong, June 21, 1886. 1203

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 18, 1886:—

Ling-Ping, Chinese Revenue-cruiser, N.

P. Anderson, Shanghai June 10, and Swatow.

Elcra, German steamer, 1,162 T. Nagel,  
Koblenz June 13, General. SCHLESIER & Co.

Juno, British sloop, Captain Dillon.—

Suzi, British steamer, Captain Dodd.—

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

WANDERING MINSTREL Br. barquentine,  
Capt. Hudson.—Arthold, Karberg & Co.

Hongkong, June 21, 1886. 1204

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 18, 1886:—

Ling-Ping, Chinese Revenue-cruiser, N.

P. Anderson, Shanghai June 10, and Swatow.

Elcra, German steamer, 1,162 T. Nagel,  
Koblenz June 13, General. SCHLESIER & Co.

Juno, British sloop, Captain Dillon.—

Suzi, British steamer, Captain Dodd.—

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

WANDERING MINSTREL Br. barquentine,  
Capt. Hudson.—Arthold, Karberg & Co.

Hongkong, June 21, 1886. 1205

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 18, 1886:—

Ling-Ping, Chinese Revenue-cruiser, N.

P. Anderson, Shanghai June 10, and Swatow.

Elcra, German steamer, 1,162 T. Nagel,  
Koblenz June 13, General. SCHLESIER & Co.

Juno, British sloop, Captain Dillon.—

Suzi, British steamer, Captain Dodd.—

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

WANDERING MINSTREL Br. barquentine,  
Capt. Hudson.—Arthold, Karberg & Co.

Hongkong, June 21, 1886. 1206

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 18, 1886:—

Ling-Ping, Chinese Revenue-cruiser, N.

P. Anderson, Shanghai June 10, and Swatow.

Elcra, German steamer, 1,162 T. Nagel,  
Koblenz June 13, General. SCHLESIER & Co.

Juno, British sloop, Captain Dillon.—

Suzi, British steamer, Captain Dodd.—



**THE TRADE OF COREA FOR 1885.**  
The following notice on the Returns of the Trade of Corea for 1885 was taken from the N.C.D. News of the 14th inst. We have not yet received the book ourselves:

The Reports on the Trade with Corea in Foreign vessels have just been issued by the Customs here; and the articles from the Commissioners are prefaced by an excellent Introduction from the Chief Commissioner at Seoul. Reciting by mentioning that there are statistics for but one complete year with which to compare the figures of the trade of 1885, the Commissioner says there is a substantial gain shown in the figures of that year over those of the preceding one. The increase would, he thinks, probably have been greater, had it not been for the political troubles at the end of 1884; but, in spite of the fact of the statistics for 1885 showing an improvement in the amount of trade done, they are, he considers, disappointing.

Among the exports, only gold dust and hide appear in sufficient quantity to be classed as export staples; and the minor articles which make up the country list present a pitifully small total, which the Chief Commissioner observes would lead one to form a poor opinion of the enterprise of the people and the productive resources of the country. Exports are confined to nineteen enumerated articles, and the whole value of this side of the foreign trade of Corea only reached \$388,023; but the unquoted quantity of gold dust has to be added, and this is probably considerably greater than the value of all the other articles, as at Yenan the differences between imports and exports amount to about 33 lakhs of dollars, and the Chief Commissioner says that the gold dust exported from there maintains the balance of trade at that port. The production of gold dust might be largely developed if the mines and washings were systematically worked on modern methods, and thus the means of extending the purchasing power of the Coreans would be increased. As things are at present, the Report says "the balance is immensely against us, and it is probable that the import trade will soon reach its limit unless there be an improvement in the Export industry."

The two following tables show the limited progress that Corea has made in the past year:

	1884	1885
Jenhsuan	\$452,482	\$897,024
Fusan	340,884	301,234
Yuenan	153,260	372,200
Total	\$906,506	\$1,661,314

	1884	1885
Jenhsuan	\$124,556	\$149,724
Fusan	257,805	184,474
Yuenan	2,168	53,825

Values of Foreign Imports, less Re-exports:

Total ..... \$844,620 \$888,023

Values of Corean Exports to Foreign Ports, less Re-exports:

Jenhsuan ..... 1884 1885

Jenhsuan ..... \$124,556 \$149,724

Fusan ..... 257,805 184,474

Yuenan ..... 2,168 53,825

Total ..... \$906,506 \$1,661,314

To return to the enumerated articles of export: those which are likely to find their way to Europe, are besides Hides, Human Hair \$528; Hoofs \$147; Bone \$2,049; Musk \$1,128; Nutgalls \$1,776; Silk \$10,215. These are certainly modest figures for a trade which is three years old, and those goods which are doubtless consumed in China and Japan are valued at only \$85,000; in addition to which there is the value of the red gingins which is smuggled overland to China, and of an illicit trade carried on by junks at the northern ports, and also the gold dust and treasure to be added to the total export trade. The Chief Commissioner says that the smuggling of red gingins, by junks, is, there can be no doubt, of material benefit to the legitimate import trade, the proceeds of the sale of products thus leaving the country being converted into foreign goods, which are largely brought by steamers to the open ports of Corea. He also advocates the removal of the prohibition on the export of red gingins, of which only about 20,000 catties are now allowed to be taken annually by the overland way to China, at great expense as compared with the sea route. The removal of the prohibition on the free export of the most valuable of Corean exports would give additional purchasing power to the country and stimulate business; but there seems no present likelihood of the Government throwing the trade in open. Of more importance to foreigners here is the prospect of Corea becoming silk producing country, as we shall therefore quote at some length what the Chief Commissioner says on this subject:

"Silk-growing directly encourages and aids by the Government. Silk has never yet been produced in sufficient quantities for export, and considerable export, although a great deal of Native Silk is consumed in Corea. A company for the growth of mulberry trees, in which the Government is largely interested, has now two extensive nurseries in which are growing about 1,000,000 trees, the enterprise being under the superintendence of a Foreign export. Unless unforeseen accidents intervene, this industry should render substantial returns in the course of a few years."

And the Commissioner at Jenhsuan writes:

"The export of Silk has practically remained stationary. The small amount exported is no criterion of the amount produced. The Silk sent away from this port is of two kinds, Yellow and White. The White is produced in the province of Kiangsu in considerable quantities. The Yellow is somewhat coarsely reeled but parcels of it that have found their way via Japan to Lyons are said by the silkmen there to be of a superior quality, and they are of opinion that if Corea produces it in any quantity she will, on the introduction of improved methods of reeling, be one of the richest Silk-producing countries."

Upon the whole, we are inclined to think that the prospect of Corean silk interfering with the product of China in the markets of London and Lyons belongs to the dim and distant future.

The expansion, we may almost say, the creation, of trade among a people who are almost in a state of primitive innocence of enterprise, who have not only to find articles that foreigners will buy, but to originate among themselves the instincts of trading, must necessarily be slow. The trade is still in the bonds of monopolies, and bled by heavy taxation, which in one way or another have the worst effects on several branches of industry which seem to possess elements that if enlarged will not alone afford a degree of prosperity and success, but help to enrich the country. Monopolists and Officials at present appropriate nearly all the profit over the bare living of the producer; and the people are sluggish, probably because they have no incentives to be otherwise. The Chief Commissioner thus epitomises his views on the prospects of Corean trade:

"It is too much to expect that, even without these official restrictions, Corea should, after her centuries of sedation, begin at once to supply the outside world with any considerable amount of her products. Having had no intercourse with other countries had the one-sided frontier trade with China, her people have had no occasion to raise in the aggregate more of any one product than would suffice for home consumption. Trade has been confined to the coast, so inadequate, and transport so expensive that each district has found it to its advantage to take care of its own needs."

supporting as far as possible. The Coreans are not a maritime people; the coastwise traffic is very light, and the numerous internal waterways which make transport comparatively easy in China are waiting here. Pack-men, pack-ponies and bullocks are the only means of transportation; the country is hilly and the roads rough; and all this has tended to confine interchange of products to small areas."

No sudden growth in commercial prosperity can be looked for in Corea, but we may hope for that gradual and sound improvement which will follow reform in the system of taxation, the abolition of monopolies, and the adoption of methods for encouraging existing industries and starting and fostering new ones."

Of the Import trade, it is best we should quote what is said in the Introduction:

"The value of Foreign goods is appreciated, and demand for them—especially for Cotton Piece Goods, Kerseons Oil, Dyes, and Matches—is only limited by the price to pay for them. With the exception of Piece Goods, Foreign Imports do not appear to have penetrated into the interior quantities sold in small total, which the Chief Commissioner observes would lead one to form a poor opinion of the enterprise of the people and the productive resources of the country. Exports are confined to nineteen enumerated articles, and the whole value of this side of the foreign trade of Corea only reached \$388,023; but the unquoted quantity of gold dust has to be added, and this is probably considerably greater than the value of all the other articles, as at Yenan the difference between imports and exports amounts to about 33 lakhs of dollars, and the Chief Commissioner says that the gold dust exported from there maintains the balance of trade at that port. The production of gold dust might be largely developed if the mines and washings were systematically worked on modern methods, and thus the means of extending the purchasing power of the Coreans would be increased. As things are at present, the Report says "the balance is immensely against us, and it is probable that the import trade will soon reach its limit unless there be an improvement in the Export industry."

The two following tables show the limited progress that Corea has made in the past year:

Values of Foreign Imports, less Re-exports:

Total ..... \$844,620 \$888,023

Values of Corean Exports to Foreign Ports, less Re-exports:

Jenhsuan ..... 1884 1885

Jenhsuan ..... \$124,556 \$149,724

Fusan ..... 257,805 184,474

Yuenan ..... 2,168 53,825

Total ..... \$906,506 \$1,661,314

To return to the enumerated articles of export: those which are likely to find their way to Europe, are besides Hides, Human Hair \$528; Hoofs \$147; Bone \$2,049; Musk \$1,128; Nutgalls \$1,776; Silk \$10,215. These are certainly modest figures for a trade which is three years old, and those goods which are doubtless consumed in China and Japan are valued at only \$85,000; in addition to which there is the value of the red gingins which is smuggled overland to China, and of an illicit trade carried on by junks at the northern ports, and also the gold dust and treasure to be added to the total export trade. The Chief Commissioner says that the smuggling of red gingins, by junks, is, there can be no doubt, of material benefit to the legitimate import trade, the proceeds of the sale of products thus leaving the country being converted into foreign goods, which are largely brought by steamers to the open ports of Corea. He also advocates the removal of the prohibition on the export of red gingins, of which only about 20,000 catties are now allowed to be taken annually by the overland way to China, at great expense as compared with the sea route. The removal of the prohibition on the free export of the most valuable of Corean exports would give additional purchasing power to the country and stimulate business; but there seems no present likelihood of the Government throwing the trade in open. Of more importance to foreigners here is the prospect of Corea becoming silk producing country, as we shall therefore quote at some length what the Chief Commissioner says on this subject:

"Silk-growing directly encourages and aids by the Government. Silk has never yet been produced in sufficient quantities for export, and considerable export, although a great deal of Native Silk is consumed in Corea. A company for the growth of mulberry trees, in which the Government is largely interested, has now two extensive nurseries in which are growing about 1,000,000 trees, the enterprise being under the superintendence of a Foreign export. Unless unforeseen accidents intervene, this industry should render substantial returns in the course of a few years."

And the Commissioner at Jenhsuan writes:

"The export of Silk has practically remained stationary. The small amount exported is no criterion of the amount produced. The Silk sent away from this port is of two kinds, Yellow and White. The White is produced in the province of Kiangsu in considerable quantities. The Yellow is somewhat coarsely reeled but parcels of it that have found their way via Japan to Lyons are said by the silkmen there to be of a superior quality, and they are of opinion that if Corea produces it in any quantity she will, on the introduction of improved methods of reeling, be one of the richest Silk-producing countries."

Upon the whole, we are inclined to think that the prospect of Corean silk interfering with the product of China in the markets of London and Lyons belongs to the dim and distant future.

The expansion, we may almost say, the creation, of trade among a people who are almost in a state of primitive innocence of enterprise, who have not only to find articles that foreigners will buy, but to originate among themselves the instincts of trading, must necessarily be slow. The trade is still in the bonds of monopolies, and bled by heavy taxation, which in one way or another have the worst effects on several branches of industry which seem to possess elements that if enlarged will not alone afford a degree of prosperity and success, but help to enrich the country. Monopolists and Officials at present appropriate nearly all the profit over the bare living of the producer; and the people are sluggish, probably because they have no incentives to be otherwise. The Chief Commissioner thus epitomises his views on the prospects of Corean trade:

"It is too much to expect that, even without these official restrictions, Corea should, after her centuries of sedation, begin at once to supply the outside world with any considerable amount of her products. Having had no intercourse with other countries had the one-sided frontier trade with China, her people have had no occasion to raise in the aggregate more of any one product than would suffice for home consumption. Trade has been confined to the coast, so inadequate, and transport so expensive that each district has found it to its advantage to take care of its own needs."

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